

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 6

June 1941

FRENCH PIASTRE

COINS OF BOLIVIA

ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARI

CONDER TOKENS

SPANISH-AMERICAN SILVER

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

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U. S. A.

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

HALF CENTS

1793	Very good	\$12.50	1826	Extremely fine	\$ 1.50
1794	Very good	4.00	1828	12 stars. Ex. fine	2.50
1795	Plain edge. No pole. About fine	5.00	1828	12 stars. Fine	1.25
1797	1 over 1 in date. V. good	4.00	1832	Uncirculated	1.25
1803	Very fine	2.50	1833	Uncirculated	1.25
1804	Spike on chin. V. fine	1.25	1834	Uncirculated	1.25
1804	Spike on chin. Fine .....	.75	1835	Uncirculated	1.00
1804	Plain 4. Stemless. Unc. part red	3.00	1850	Extremely fine	1.25
1804	Plain 4. Stemless. V. fine	1.00	1851	Extremely fine	1.00
1804	Cross 4. Stems. V. fine	1.25	1853	Uncirculated	1.00
1804	Cross 4. Stemless. V. fine	1.50	1855	Uncirculated	1.25
1805	Small 5. V. fine	1.50	1855	Brilliant proof	5.00
1806	Small 6. Stemless. V. fine	1.00	1856	Brilliant proof	7.50
1806	Large 6. Ex. fine	1.25	1857	Uncirculated	2.00
1808	Very fine	1.50	1857	Brilliant proof	7.50

LARGE CENTS

1793	Chain. AMERI. Fine	37.50	1805	Perfect 1. V.F.	6.00
1794	Hays 5. Ex. fine	20.00	1805	Perfect 1. Fine	3.50
1794	Hays 7. V. good	2.50	1806	About uncirculated	35.00
1794	Hays 14. Ex. fine	10.00	1806	Very fine	7.50
1794	Hays 15. Fine	4.00	1806	Fine	4.00
1794	Hays 17. V. good	2.50	1807	over 6. Very fine	5.00
1794	Hays 19. Fine	4.00	1807	over 6. Fine	2.50
1794	Hays 23. V. good	2.50	1807	over 6. Very good	1.50
1794	Hays 37. V. fine	10.00	1807	Comet. V. good	2.50
1794	Hays 45. V. good	2.50	1807	Large fraction. V.F.	5.00
1795	Value centered. V. good	3.00	1808	Extremely fine	20.00
1795	Value high. Fine	4.00	1808	Fine	5.00
1795	Rev. of 1796. V. good	3.50	1808	Very good	3.00
1797	Dot break before neck and between 9 and 7. Fine. Rare	6.00	1808	12 stars. Fine	5.00
1797	D. 104. Very fine	12.50	1809	Very good	6.00
1797	Stemless wreath. Fine	6.00	1810	over 09 V. fine	3.50
1798	Small close date. Ex. F.	7.50	1810	over 09 Fine	2.50
1798	Small close date. Fine	2.50	1810	over 09 V. good	1.50
1798	Small wide date. Fine	4.00	1810	Very fine	3.00
1798	Large date. Fine	3.00	1810	Fine	2.00
1800	over 179. V. good	3.00	1811	over 10 V. good	3.50
1801	Fraction 1/000. Good	2.00	1811	Extremely fine	15.00
1802	Very fine	2.50	1811	Fine	7.50
1802	Fine	1.50	1812	Small 8. Fine	1.50
1802	Stemless. V. good	1.50	1812	Large 8. Very fine	2.50
1802	Heavy break under date. V.F.	2.50	1812	Large 8. Fine	1.50
1803	Small fraction. V.F.	2.50	1813	About uncirculated	15.00
1803	Small fraction. Fine	1.50	1813	Very fine	5.00
1803	Large fraction. V.F.	2.50	1814	Plain 4. Ex. fine	3.50
1803	Large fraction. Fine	1.50	1814	Plain 4. Fine	1.00
1803	Stemless. V. good	1.50	1814	Cross 4. Very fine	2.50
1805	Blunt 1. Fine	2.50	1816	Uncirculated	5.00
			1816	Very fine	1.50

Any of the above coins will be sent upon receipt of price
or may be had on approval by regular customers.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 8, No. 6

New York, June, 1941

Whole No. 74

Famous Brunswick Collection Sold

The Newcomer Collection of Brunswick multiple thalers and other rare foreign coins were sold at Morgenthau's on May 15th together with a collection of United States coins. The Brunswick and other coins brought a total of about \$5000. and the American coins a trifle over \$6000.

Among the feature prices realized were the following:

Lot No. 2 1574 10 Thalers of Julius 95.00—No. 3 1588 8 Thalers of Julius 130.00—No. 7 1609 10 Thalers of Henry Julius. View of City 120.00—No. 16 1634 6 Thalers of Frederick Ulrich 106.00—No. 26 1625 6 Thalers of Christian, Line of Celle 100.00—No. 52 1679 6 Thalers of Rudolf August with view of Brunswick and Wolfenbuttel 94.00—No. 53 1679 5 Thalers of Rudolf August 83.00—No. 84 1679 6 Thalers of George William Luneburg Line. Death tearing numbered branches from tree 250.00—No. 139 Persia gold 25 Toumans 1307. Naser-ed-din Shah 175.00—No. 153 Peru 50 Soles 1930. Rare gold coin with Indian head and Inca monument, 81.00.

The editor is very anxious to establish correspondence with advanced collectors in all South and Central American countries in connection with the publication of a complete catalogue which would embody first hand information from the various countries of this hemisphere. The various listings which we have published have been compiled from three or four prominent collections in this country and we feel sure that much more information can be added.

The first and second publications in the new Coin Collector Series have now been mailed to subscribers. Others will follow later in the year. The subscription to this second series has been most disappointing and unless we receive a considerable further support we will be forced to discontinue the publication of such pamphlets. The scope of the ten subjects in the two series already published and announced has been such that we had expected an enthusiastic response from American collectors, but it seems evident that the majority of collectors in this country are not interested in information but only in dates. We hope we are wrong.

The French Piastre de Commerce

By GEO. W. HUSKER



Before the three eastern provinces of Cochin-China were ceded to France in 1862, silver dollar currency had found its way to the country but its use was largely confined to merchants and traders having dealings with the ports of China. With the arrival of the French expeditionary force native currency was relegated to a position of minor importance and silver dollars, principally of Mexican mintage, came into general circulation. Still later when the western provinces of Cochin-China were annexed and when Annam, Tongking, and Cambodia came within the sphere of French influence, the area within which the dollar circulated was further extended. Despite the fact that French officials were largely responsible for the widespread use of the peso, the Colonial Government did not look upon the circulation of the coin with favor and as early as 1863 attempted to replace the foreign silver with French currency, in particular, the eeu of five francs. After a trial of more than a dozen years it was apparent that the experiment was a failure. It was impossible to maintain the five franc piece and its fractions at par since fluctuations in the price of silver resulted in

corresponding fluctuations in the rate at which the franc was current. When silver fell in value speculators bought French currency at a discount and re-exported the coins to France where they were taken at face. The movement of French coins away from the Colony assumed such proportions that the Government abandoned the experiment, leaving the Mexican peso and, to a lesser extent, the American Trade Dollar as the standard coins of Cochin-China.

A commission was appointed to study the currency question and devise means of freeing the Colony from its dependence on the peso. Its deliberations resulted in a decree of the Minister of Finance of April 15, 1879 authorizing the Colony to adopt a silver trade dollar which was called the *piastre de commerce*. As originally planned the piastre was of the weight of 27.215 grams, or as nearly as possible 420 grains, and of the fineness of 900 parts in 1000. Thus the piastre was of the same weight and fineness as the American Trade Dollar but contained a greater proportion of pure silver than the Mexican peso and the Japanese silver yen. The dies for the coins,

which were to be struck at the Paris Mint and on private account, were prepared at once but no regular coinage of piastres was made until 1885.

The new coin was well received and its use spread thruout the Indo-Chinese Union created in 1887 from Cochin-China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tongking. In fact, its reception was too favorable to insure its success as a circulating medium. When the piastre appeared in circulation alongside the peso and the silver yen the natural result was that the heavier piastre went into the crucible to be melted down whereas the lighter dollars were passed on. The situation was not unlike that which confronted the Japanese some years before, when they tried to displace the peso with the Boyeki Gin and the remedy adopted by the French authorities was that which the Japanese had used with success. The weight of the piastre was reduced to 27 grams by a decree of July 8, 1895 making the weight of the coin identical with that of the silver yen and its silver content less than that of the Mexican peso. The piastre of reduced weight circulated freely and without friction side by side with the foreign dollars and gradually tended to replace them thruout Indo-China. In the ports of South China where the piastre came to be known as the Annam dollar or the Saigon dollar, the coin was accepted as the equal of its Japanese and British rivals. Outside of Indo-China the piastre acquired its greatest popularity in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi where it was used almost to the exclusion of other dollar currency.

By the turn of the century steps leading up to the demonetization of the peso in Indo-China were taken. In 1903 further importation of the Mexican peso and other foreign dollars was prohibited; in 1905 exportation of the piastre was forbidden; and still another decree of 1905 demonetized the peso effective as of January 1, 1906. With

its exportation forbidden except in the case of piastres destined for Yunnan and Battambang, the career of the coin as a trade dollar virtually ceased. However the piastre continued as the sole legal currency of Indo-China until 1928 when a troubled financial situation and the prospect of the adoption of a gold standard combined to bring about its discontinuance.

From 1885 to 1928 a total of 173,525,777 piastres were coined of which 13,170,471 were of the first type weighing 27.215 grams. All of the pieces were struck at the Paris Mint [mint mark A] with the exception of the issues of the years 1921 and 1922 when some eleven million piastres were coined at Birmingham, England [mint mark H] and an additional six million at San Francisco [no mint mark].

The coins were of one design with only a slight alteration being made in the reverse legend after the weight was reduced.

Obv. REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. *La République* seated left holding a fasces headed by a pike in her right hand and resting her left arm on a rudder; behind her, an anchor and at her feet, plants of rice. The date is given below and, in small letters, the designer's name BARRE.

Rev. INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE. TITRE 0.900. POIDS 27.215 GR. Wreath composed of rice, laurel, and oak. Within the wreath in three lines PIASTRE/ DE/ COMMERCE. The mint mark, when one appears, is below. After the reduction in the weight of the coin in 1895 the reverse legend was changed to INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE. TITRE 0.900. POIDS 27 GR.

The piastres dated 1879 and 1884 of the same design as above but with the reverse legend COCHIN-CHINE FRANCAISE are in the nature of essays or trial pieces. On many of these the word ESSAI appears in the reverse field. None of the piastres dated earlier than 1885 were put into circulation.



Spanish American Silver Coins

The Potosi Mint

In treating the coins issued from the mint at Potosi they should be considered as Peruvian, although this city is now in Bolivia, which country was created after the separation from Spain. Under the Spanish rule it was a part of the Vice-royalty of Peru. The city of Potosi is one of the highest cities in the world, being nearly 13,000 feet above sea level, and is situated on the northern slope of the Cerro Gordo de Potosi, a mountain honeycombed with mines, many of which are now abandoned. In the old days of its prosperity it was one of the chief centers of wealth, despite the fact of its inaccessibility. In recent years a railroad has been put through. It was estimated that in 1611 the population was 150,000—today the population is about 20,000. Since the founding of the city in 1547 two years after silver was discovered there, it has been estimated that more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of gold and silver has been exported.

The mint was established in 1575 and Alonso Rincon who was the first assayer for the Mexican mint and then for the Lima mint became the first assayer at Potosi.

As in all the other early Spanish American mints the first coinages were silver. During the reigns of Philip II, III and IV the type was similar to that of Mexico, with the complete arms of Spain crowned on one side and the cross in tressure cantoned with castles and lions on the other side. The half reals bore the crowned monogram of Philip in place of the royal arms. These coins are rather scarce, because they became so bad due to short weight and low fineness, they were called in and melted down by a Royal decree of 1650. In 1651 a new type of coin appeared, with the cantoned cross on one side and the pillars on water and the PLUS ULTRA motto on the reverse. A specimen of the 8 real piece is known showing instead of the cross the arms of Castile and Leon in a crowned shield. The cross and column type crudely struck without collar carried through all the reigns into the time of Charles III and ceased in 1772, the last survival of the cobs. From 1767 to 1772 there were also struck the new type of column pieces in circular form conforming to the coinage of the other mints. In 1773 the head type was introduced and continued on through Charles IV and Ferdinand VII. The quarter reals followed the usual type of lion and castle. The mint mark which was P throughout the cob series, changed with the circular coins to a monogram of Potosi. The last year of issue was 1825.

POTOSI Mintmark—PTS in monogram

CHARLES III

Pillar type [I]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
	1767	1767	1767	1768	
1768					
1769	1769	1769	1769	1769	
1770	1770	1770			

Bust type [2]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
	1773	1773	1773	1773	
	1774	1774	1774	1774	
1775	1775	1775		1775	
1776	1776	1776	1776	1776	
1777	1777			1777	
	1778	1778	1778	1778	
1779	1779	1779			
1780	1780	1780		1780	
	1781	1781	1781		
1782		1782			
	1783	1783			
	1784	1784	1784		
			1786		
1787	1787	1788	1788		

Charles IV

With bust of Charles III [3]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
	1789	1789			
1790		1790	1790		

With bust of Charles IV [4]

1791	1791	1791	1791		
1792	1792		1792		
1793				1793	
1794	1794				
1795			1795	1795	
1796	1796			1796	1796
1797	1797	1797			1797
1798	1798		1798		
1799	1799				1799
1800	1800			1800	1800
1801	1801	1801	1801		
	1802	1802			1802
					1803
1804	1804				
1805		1805			
1806		1806			
1807	1807	1807			
1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808

June, 1941

Ferdinand VII

Draped bust [6]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
1809					1809
1813					
1814					
1815					
1816	1816	1816			
1817					
1818		1818	1818		
1819	1819		1819	1819	
1820					
1821			1821	1821	
1822	1822	1822		1822	
1823			1823	1823	
1824	1824		1824	1824	
1825	1825		1825	1825	1825

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of April, 1941

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 606,754.50	.....	\$325,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,833,377.25	.....	.....
Dimes	2,355,180.90	.....	854,100.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	647,060.00	.....	410,000.00
One-cent bronze	618,774.00	.....	20,000.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

				Pieces
Netherlands East Indies	Silver	720 fine	25 Cents	2,072,000
" " "	" " "	" " "	10 " "	1,800,000

AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Indo-China	Nickel	10/100 Piaster	9,435,000
" " "	" " "	20/100 " "	15,180,000
			28,487,000



Sightseeing in the British Isles

VIA CONDER TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

Again we must wend our way onward, this time towards Somersetshire, lying west of Wilshire. Within this county lies the world famous Spa—Bath. This city has been long a place of importance, being a royal borough in 907. The Abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul (No. 225) the first point of interest on our list, occupies the site of earlier Saxon and Norman churches founded in connection with a 7th century convent. From the large number of its windows it is called the "Lantern of the West". Another point of interest is the Guild Hall (No. 226).

Bath was discovered, according to one legend, by the British king Bladud who had been banished as a leper, and who was wandering over the countryside as a swineherd. The date is supposed to have been in 863 B.C. However, previous to the 18th century the baths were ill-kept, the lodging poor and the streets of the city beset by footpads. Royal visits in 1734 and 1738 established Bath as a center of English fashion and many fine buildings were subsequently erected. Illustrations (No. 227, 235) will give the reader some idea of the style of architecture employed. After thoroughly covering the town and enjoying at the end of our tour a health restoring dip in one of the famous baths, we continue our journey south and west entering the county of Devon.

Devonshire, the most south-western county but one of England, although containing many antiquities both prehistoric and ancient did not commemorate any of her points of interest in tokens. But three distinct varieties were struck (No. 236-240) representing the entire group.

Our journey has at last nearly reached its end. Southwest of Devonshire lies

Cornwall the south-westernmost county of England, being bounded only by the Atlantic Ocean and Devonshire. This county, the last English territory to submit to the Saxon invader is one of strange contrasts. Bleak and desolate moorlands are reached through luxuriantly timbered valleys. Even the climate of this strange promontory is peculiar. Average winter temperatures run from 34 degrees at Bude to 43 degrees at Falmouth. Sea winds prevent timber trees from attaining any great size, but the air is tempered by the same winds and the lower vegetation is almost southern in its luxuriance and variety. Geraniums, fuchsias, myrtles and hydrangeas grow to a considerable size and flourish through the winter at some points. However, owing to the lack of dry heat the stone fruits, and even apples do not attain their true flavors. The climate on the whole is healthy but owing to the close proximity of the ocean extremely damp.

Cornwall's favorite toast is "fish, tin and copper". The tin of Cornwall has been known and worked since the time of the Phoenicians. The fisheries of this district are the most important on the south-west coast. Millions of one particular species of fish have been taken in a single season.

Cornwall is the richest of all English shires in prehistoric antiquities. They lie chiefly in the southernmost portion, between Penzance and Land's End. Among the many varieties of remains are cromlechs, monoliths, circles, hut dwellings, caves, cliff castles and hill castles. All are visited and admired. In moving from place to place we occasionally make use of the high-road running from Launceston to Mount's Bay, a distance of 70 miles.

(Continued on Page 96)

**SCRIP ISSUED BY RAILROAD, CANAL AND BRIDGE COMPANIES
AND OTHERS IN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PRIOR TO 1900,
SIMILAR TO BANK NOTES.**

By D. C. WISMER

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Newtown

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$1	1873	5.00

Northumberland

Northumberland Bridge Co.		
25c	June 22, 1815	5.00

Philadelphia

Camden & Woodbury R.R. & Trans-		
portation Co.		
10c	1837	2.00
25c	1837	2.00
50c	1837	2.00
\$1		...
\$1		...

**Delaware & Schuylkill Canal
Navigation**

10c	(9 P.) Mar. 1, 1793	10.00
20c	(1/6) Mar. 1, 1793	10.00
30c	Mar. 1, 1793	10.00
40c	(3 Shillings) Mar. 1, 1793	10.00
\$3	Mar. 1, 1793	10.00
\$4	Mar. 1, 1793	10.00

**Germantown & Perkiomen Turnpike
Road Co.**

3c	Dec. 27, 1814	5.00
20c	Dec. 27, 1814	5.00
25c	Dec. 27, 1814	5.00

**Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy &
Lancaster R.R. Co.**

50c	1838	..
\$1	1838	..
\$2	1838	..

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.

\$5		10.00
-----	--	-------

Norristown & Valley R.R. Co.

\$1	1837	..
\$2		..

**Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville
Telegraph**

5c	Nov. 18, 1862	3.00
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Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$5	(Unsigned) 1840	2.00
\$10	Mar. 1, 1842	5.00
\$50	1843	5.00
\$100	1843	5.00

Portage Canal & Mfg. Co.

\$5		..
-----	--	----

Reading

Berks County R.R. Co.

\$1	Oct. 20, 1873	3.00
\$1	Mar. 20, 1874	3.00
\$5	Oct. 20, 1873	3.00
\$5	Mar. 20, 1874	3.00
\$10	1873	3.00

Taylorsville

Taylorsville Delaware Bridge Co.

6 1/4 c	1837	2.50
\$1	1841	2.50
\$3	1838	..
\$50		..

White Haven

**White Haven & Lausanne Turnpike
Road Co.**

\$1	1841	3.00
-----	------	------

Wilkesbarre

Easton & Wilkesbarre Turnpike Co.

5c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
6 1/4 c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
10c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
12 1/2 c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
25c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
50c	Mar. 1, 1816	2.00
\$1	Mar. 22, 1816	2.00
\$2	Mar. 22, 1816	2.00
\$3	1825	..

Wilkesbarre Bridge Co.

12 1/2 c	1816	5.00
\$1	1816	7.50
\$3		7.50
\$5		7.50

Yardleyville

Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Co.

6 1/4 c	Sept. 4, 1837	2.00
25c	Sept. 4, 1837	2.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston

Charleston & Savannah R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
5c		
5c		
25c	1862	5.00
50c	1862	2.00

Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston R.R. Company

\$1000		50.00
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South Carolina R.R.

50c	Apr. 1, 1864	3.00
\$1	1873	3.00
\$2	1873	3.00
\$3	1868	3.00

South Western R.R. Bank

\$5	1842	3.00
\$5	1862	3.00
\$5		
\$10	1859	5.00
\$10		
\$20	(C., Ceres seated.) 1842	5.00
\$20	(C., Ships) Proof	5.00
\$50		
\$100	Proof 1838	5.00

Columbia

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R.R. Co.

\$1	Oct. 1, 1873	2.00
\$2	Oct. 1, 1873	2.00
\$10	Oct. 1, 1873	2.00

TENNESSEE

Athens

Hiwassee R.R. Co.

\$1	Unsigned	5.00
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Chattanooga

Alabama & Chattanooga R.R. Co.

25c		2.00
33-1/3c		25.00

Knoxville

East Tennessee & Georgia R.R. Co.

5c	1862	2.00
50c	1862	2.00

La Grange

La Grange & Memphis R.R. Co.

\$1	1840	5.00
\$5		
\$10		
\$20		

Memphis

Memphis & Charleston R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
5c		
10c		
25c	Jan. 15, 1862	2.00
50c	Jan. 15, 1862	2.00

Nashville

Nashville Bridge Co.

\$1	June 1, 1837	5.00
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No Location Shown

Tennessee Coal & R.R. Co.

5c		.50
10c		.50
25c		.50
\$1		.50

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Bingham Canyon & Camp Floyd R.R.

\$5	1874	
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VERMONT

Rutland

Rutland & Washington R.R. Co.

5c	1862	5.00
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VIRGINIA

Alexandria

Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire R.R. Company

50c	1861	
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Fredericksburg

Fredericksburg & Valley Plank Road Co.

5c		2.00
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Lynchburg

Virginia & Tennessee R.R. Co.

\$5	Proof	5.00
\$10	Proof	5.00
\$20	Proof	5.00
\$50	Proof	5.00

Madison Court House

Blue Ridge Turnpike Co.

3c	1862	3.00
5c	1862	3.00
10c	1862	3.00

Manassas

Manassas Gap R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
10c		
25c	July 30, 1861	2.00
50c		
\$1	1861	2.00
\$2	1861	—

Newtown

G. A. White's Omnibus Line

10c		
25c	Sept. 20, 1861	2.00
50c		
\$1	1861	2.00

Poplar Bottom

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c		10.00
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c		
50c	1839	10.00
\$1		10.00
\$2	1839	10.00

Richmond

James River & Kanawha Co.

\$5		3.00
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Richmond & Charlottesville Turnpike Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
15c	Jan. 2, 1862	2.00
20c	1861	2.00
\$1	1862	2.00

Virginia Central R.R. Co.

\$10	1861	2.00
\$20	1861	2.00
\$50	1861	2.00

Stanardsville

Rockingham Turnpike Co.

25c	1861	3.00
50c	1861	3.00
\$1	1861	3.00
\$1	(C., Scales) 1861	3.00
\$2	1861	3.00

No Location Shown

James River & Kanawha Canal Packet Boat

50c	1854	3.00
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THE END

CONDEN TOKENS (Continued)

(Continued from Page 93)

which it is said traverses the dreariest strip of earth in the entire British Empire.

Of the early Christian ruins there are many crosses, inscribed sepulchral stones of the 6th and 7th centuries, and oratories. Again we have an anomaly—a super-abundance of material and a dearth of results. Cornwall has only three tokens of the entire Conder series attributed to her. One of these (No. 241-242) shows a marked resemblance to those of Wales. The others (No. 243-246) are more of the medal type than currency and are commemorative of local organizations rather than of places of national interest.

Much space has been given to this, the last county to be visited, in our long, and I hope interesting trip. The nature of the terrain, and the close

proximity of our journey's end leads us to wander here and there, loitering and reminiscing over scenes which bring to memory other earlier stopping places. Sauntering from one interesting sight to another of entirely different perspective we are reluctant to admit that our pleasant hours of companionship are drawing to a close. However, happy days are notoriously shorter than those that are dreary and at last the time for our departure for home is at hand. Obtaining accommodations on a fishing schooner sailing from Truro we are dropped at Plymouth in the neighboring county of Devonshire, where after a wait of several days, satisfactory arrangements are made and we leave for our city of departure—London from which point our paths reach out in various directions to the place each of us calls home.

THE END

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

LARGE CENTS

1816	Fine	\$ 1.00	1831	Large letters. Fine.....	\$.60
1817	Wide date. Unc.	2.00	1831	Large letters. Double profile.	
1817	Wide date. Ex. fine	1.50		V. fine	2.00
1817	Wide date. V. fine	1.00	1831	Large letters. Broken obverse	
1817	Close date. Ex. fine	2.50		dic. V. fine	2.00
1817	Close date. Fine .....	.50	1831	Small letters. V. fine	1.25
1817	15 stars. Ex. fine	3.50	1832	Large letters. V. fine	1.50
1818	Broken die. Unc.	2.50	1832	Large letters. Fine	1.00
1818	Broken die. Unc.	2.00	1833	Large letters. Ex. fine	2.50
1818	Broken die. Unc.	1.50	1833	Large letters. Fine .....	.75
1818	Broken die. Ex. fine	1.00	1833	Small letters. Unc.	3.50
1818	Perfect die. About unc.	2.00	1833	Small letters. Ex. fine	2.50
1818	Ex. fine..... 1.50	Fine .....	.50	Small letters. Fine .....	.60
1818	Stars near date. V.F.	2.50	1834	Large letters. Fine	1.00
1819	Large date. V. fine	1.00	1834	Small date and let. V.F.	1.25
1819	Large date. Fine .....	.50	1835	Type of 34. V. fine	2.50
1819	Small date. Unc. red	3.50	1835	Type of 36. Ex. fine	5.00
1819	Small date. Unc.	2.50	1835	Type of 36. V. fine	2.50
1819	Small date. V. fine	1.00	1835	Type of 36. Fine	1.50
1819	Small date. Fine .....	.50	1836	Uncirculated	2.50
1820	Large date, broken obv. die.		1836	Very fine	1.00
	Uncirculated. Supcrb	5.00	1836	Fine .....	.75
1820	Same. Unc.	3.50	1837	Plain h.c. Unc.	2.50
1820	Same. Unc.	3.00	1837	Plain h.c. Ex. fine	1.50
1820	Same. Unc.	2.50	1837	Plain h.c. V. fine	1.00
1820	Same. Unc.	2.00	1837	Beaded h.c. Ex. fine	2.00
1820	Large O. Perfect die. Unc.	5.00	1838	Very fine .....	.50
1820	Same. V. fine	1.00	1839	over 36. Fine	15.00
1820	Same. Fine .....	.50	1839	Head of 38. Fine	1.50
1820	Small date. V. fine	1.00	1839	Booby head. V. fine	1.50
1821	Wide date. Ex. fine	20.00	1840	Large date. Unc.	3.50
1821	Wide date. V. fine	10.00	1840	Large date. V. fine .....	.75
1821	Wide date. V. good	2.50	1840	Small date. V. fine	1.25
1822	Close date. Ex. fine	5.00	1840	Small date. Fine .....	.75
1822	Wide date. Unc.	17.50	1841	Uncirculated	5.00
1822	Wide date. Ex. fine	3.50	1841	Extremely fine	2.50
1822	Wide date. V. fine	1.50	1841	Very fine	1.25
1822	Wide date. Fine	1.00	1841	Finc .....	.60
1824	Close date. Fine	1.50	1842	Large date. Ex. fine	2.00
1825	Large A's. V. fine	2.50	1842	Large date. V. fine .....	.75
1825	Small A's. V. fine	2.00	1842	Large date. Fine .....	.35
1826	Close date. V. fine	1.50	1842	Small date. V. fine	1.50
1826	Close date. Fine .....	.75	1842	Small date. Fine .....	.75
1827	Fine	1.00	1843	Type of 42. Unc.	3.00
1828	Large date. Unc.	6.00	1843	Type of 42. Unc.	2.50
1828	Large date. Ex. fine	3.50	1843	Type of 42. Ex. fine	1.50
1828	Large date. V. fine	2.00	1843	Type of 42. V. fine	1.25
1828	Large date. Fine .....	.75	1843	Obv. of 42, rev. of 44. V. fine	3.50
1828	Small date. V. good	1.00	1843	Type of 44. V. fine	2.00
1830	Large letters. Ex. fine	4.00	1843	Type of 44. Fine	1.50
1830	Large letters. V. fine	1.50			
1830	Large letters. Fine	1.00			
1831	Large letters. V. fine	1.25			

All other dates between 1844 and 1857 on hand in ex. fine or unc. condition.

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